

# THE WAR.

## The Great Battle on the Meuse Renewed Yesterday.

## The Prussians Reported Driven Towards Carignan.

## Details of the Fighting at Bazelles, Beaumont and Elsewhere.

## The River Meuse Filled with the Dead.

## German Official Report of the Battle of Metz.

## Defeat of the French with Great Carnage on Both Sides.

## Prince Frederick Charles' Order of Thanks.

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## Action of the Prussians and the French Driven Into the Fortress.

## Sharp Fight at Woaden.

## Reported Invasion of Baden by the French.

## French Reinforcements Arriving from Algeria.

## French and Germans Disarmed in Belgium.

## King William's Telegram to Queen Augusta.

## German Movement Against Peace Intervention.

## War Addresses to King William.

## The Battles on the Meuse.

## The Great Conflict Renewed Yesterday.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Bloody Battle Between Sedan and Moulon—Horrible Slaughter on Both Sides—Five Villages in Flames—The River Meuse Full of Dead Bodies.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

A special telegram to the NEW YORK HERALD dated at Brussels at half-past seven o'clock this morning furnishes the following important intelligence:—

At daybreak this morning the contending armies renewed the battles which have raged during the past four days. The present scene of the conflict is between Sedan and Moulon, and the battle promises to be decisive in its results.

The Prussians have advanced and occupied the villages of Chappell and Gironne, northeast of Sedan. At the latest accounts the villages of Bazelles, Ballan, Remilly, Villers and Sernay were in flames. The River Meuse is literally choked with dead bodies, the carnage has been so terrible since the fighting began on Tuesday.

**Additional Particulars of Yesterday's Battle—The Prussians Reported Driven All Day.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

A special telegram to the NEW YORK HERALD, dated this evening at Florenville, in Belgium Luxembourg, says that on Wednesday the French, after fighting seven hours, fell back on Sedan, the Prussians holding the ground of the action, but with fearful losses. Yesterday was spent in burying the dead, but this morning the French unexpectedly resumed the offensive in force at daybreak, and have been driving the Prussians all day.

The Prussians are retreating towards Carignan, and the battle is raging most fiercely at Dousy. The cannonade is tremendous, and the fighting fiercer than on Wednesday.

Private telegrams from Brussels this evening say there is no official news, but correspondents near the frontier telegraph that the French have driven a considerable force of Prussians in great disorder across the Belgian frontier, where they were immediately disarmed.

The accounts to-night are so utterly conflicting that no reliance can be placed upon any of them—not even on one or two which profess to be official. The probability is that at one point the French have won the advantage, and the Prussians at another, as it is believed the fighting line arrays three hundred thousand men in action.

## THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Bloody Battle Thursday—The French Disastrously Defeated—They Retreat to Metziers—Wounded in Belgium.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The following official despatch, dated at Bouillon, Belgium, a few miles from Sedan, this day (Sept. 2), is just made public:—

The battle yesterday was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Metziers.

The Prussians now occupy Gironne, a few miles to the northeast of Sedan.

Great numbers of wounded have been admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake.

## King William's Report of the Progress of the Engagement.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1870.

The following despatch from the King to Queen Augusta has just been made public:—

Sedan, Sept. 1, 3 o'clock P. M.

The battle has raged since half-past eight o'clock this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh corps and the Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city.

WILLIAM.

**Reported Despatch from Napoleon—"All Goes Wonderfully Well"—English Correspondents Positive of French Success.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* vouches for the truth of the following report:—

A gigantic battle has been in progress since Wednesday morning near the forest of Argonne. The following despatch from the Emperor reached the Empress Thursday afternoon:—

All goes wonderfully well. Our plans all succeed. This obtains some color from the Bouillon telegram already sent, and is uncontradicted by the Prussian narrative, which does not reach so late a date.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Sedan is equally positive of the French success. There is some reason to fear that the combatants compete in the falsification of the news.

**Impression that the Advantage Kept With the French.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The London journals are sadly perplexed by the late war despatches. They say a new encounter seems to have occurred yesterday near Sedan, favoring the French; but this or nothing else prevents the Prussians from going to Paris. They are practically unresisted.

**French Claim of Victory—Thirty Guns and Many Prisoners Captured—A Counter Claim for the Prussians.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

Despatches have been received from Paris this morning claiming that the Prussians were repulsed in their attack on MacMahon after ten hours' sharp fighting. The Prussians attacked the French from the front and rear. The French captured thirty guns and a great many prisoners. The Prussians are reported to have been driven towards Belgium.

Another despatch says that the Prussians were victorious, but it is not yet generally known.

**Continued Claim of French Success.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Paris journals all publish letters from correspondents to-day corroborating the news previously published of the successes to our arms. The Prussians, however, are so numerous that the battle must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements.

**A Strange Report—Bazaine Reported on the Prussian Rear.**

BOUILLON (Belgium), Sept. 1, 1870.

Marshal Bazaine has driven the Prussians towards Sedan. The French are at La Chapelle.

The Paris papers report obviously three French successes without locating them.

**Prince Frederick Charles Congratulates His Troops.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

Prince Frederick Charles yesterday thanked his troops on the battle field for their gallantry.

The Fourth army, composed of the landwehr, has already distinguished itself.

## THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Renewal of the Battle—A Feigned Retreat by the French—The Prussians Entrapped and Badly Used Up—MacMahon Crosses the Meuse.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

On Wednesday, the 31st of August, the Prussian army resumed an attack on the French forces then operating on the left bank of the river Meuse.

An engagement was at once commenced at a point situated between Douzy and Douchery. The Prussian army suffered most severe losses in this battle.

The German commanders were drawn by MacMahon's strategy into an angle which is formed by the rampart, works of Sedan and the natural heights which irregularly stud the ground on the left bank of the river Meuse.

Here the Prussians were assailed and made to lose, as is stated, a very great number of men. The Prussians began to retire after a time.

Towards noon they withdrew from the scene of conflict, moving in the direction of Moulon, after having made several gallant and impetuous, but useless, attempts to recross the Meuse.

Marshal MacMahon, having thus cleared the ground of his enemy, passed the Meuse river on Wednesday, August 31, in the evening.

His object was then, as anticipated generally both in Paris and London, to press on another, and perhaps general, engagement.

## Prussian Claim of Victory—Thirty-one Guns and Seven Thousand Prisoners Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The following despatch, dated August 31, is just made public at Berlin:—

As the successes of Wednesday covered so wide a region the particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleurs and 7,000 prisoners.

## THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Reports of the Fighting Tuesday—The French Repulsed—They Reform and Again Advance.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

Telegrams dated in Belgium and forwarded to Paris for transmission to the HERALD by cable state that a series of severe engagements took place during the day and evening of the 30th of August (Wednesday) between the French and Prussians.

The first fighting commenced at eight o'clock A. M. and was continued, with some slight intermissions of its ardor and fury, to eight o'clock at night.

It was conducted by Marshal MacMahon on the part of the French and by different German commanders.

The French troops at the commencement of the engagement left their position at and around the wooded heights of Stronne, where they were replaced by the Prussians, who attacked the French with great vigor.

MacMahon's troops were forced to retreat for a time, but they soon resumed the offensive in an exceedingly fierce manner.

The battle, being thus recommenced, continued during the day, with alternating successes for both the opposing forces; but just as the shades of night closed down the French soldiers repassed the river Meuse with the object of reforming their regimental lines and corps organization.

A very great slaughter of the French took place during the operations, and particularly in the last fight.

**General de Failly's Dismissal Demanded—French Admission of Defeat.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Paris journals demand the dismissal of General Failly, whose management of the Corps d'Armee betrayed great incapacity in the recent battle.

The *Journal officiel*, in its issue to-day, admit that MacMahon was defeated on Tuesday, but claims that he achieved a partial success on Wednesday.

**The Official News of the Victory in Bavaria.**

MUNICH, Sept. 1, 1870.

The Bavarian Ministers have received the following despatch, dated near Beaumont, Tuesday:—

A battle has just occurred in which we were victorious. The French were driven over the Meuse. The First Bavarian corps participated successfully. One battalion captured two guns.

## THE BATTLE OF ATIGNY.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**The French Troops Engaged in the Affair.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The French troops which engaged the Prussians at

# THE BATTLE FIELDS ON THE MEUSE.

## Scene of Operations in France—Situations of Metziers, Sedan, Moulon and Montmedy.



Atigny were reinforcements which left Paris on 27th and 28th of August for Marshal MacMahon. They were conveyed by rail from Paris to Rethel, and marched thence to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh, they were routed by the Prussians.

## FRENCH SUMMARY OF THE FIGHTING.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Report from the French Ministry—MacMahon Beaten on Tuesday and Victorious on Wednesday—Particulars of the Fighting—Battle Renewed Thursday.**

PARIS, Sept. 1, 1870.

The Ministry has just given the following news to the public, in the absence of official reports from the generals commanding in the Northeast.

From a multitude of telegraphic despatches received from various Belgian towns under date of August 31, from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, are extracted the following details, which bear the character of probability. On the 30th ult., a series of engagements occurred between Marshal MacMahon's army and the enemy near the city of Metziers, lasting from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. Our troops were attacked by the Prussians from the wooded heights of Stronne—a position we had but recently evacuated, and which the enemy immediately occupied. The attack, which was vigorous at first, forced our army to a retrograde movement, but we soon (at two o'clock in the afternoon) took the offensive again, and retained it till seven o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to the operations. After nightfall we recrossed the Meuse, in order to form again near Douchery, a few miles east of Metziers.

The engagements of this, the first day's fighting, have cost us sensible losses, although we have inflicted heavy damage on the Prussians.

The infantry of the Marne particularly distinguished itself, and performed prodigious valor. The Prussians burned the town of Moulon, neighborhood, and killed most of the inhabitants.

On the next day, the 31st, the Prussians again took the offensive, at seven o'clock in the morning, on the left bank of the Meuse, between the towns of Douzy and Douchery. Our forces retreated slowly until Marshal MacMahon had drawn the Prussians into the angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan and the heights on the left side of the river. Here the Prussians experienced very heavy losses, and were compelled on account of the murderous fire to retreat. They effected this about noon, withdrawing towards Villamont. After several unsuccessful attempts they at last succeeded in placing themselves on the opposite side of the Meuse.

On the morning of the 31st Marshal MacMahon crossed the Meuse at Moulon.

This furnishes a direct contradiction of the despatch of King William to Queen Augusta, which announced that he had "repulsed" the troops under the command of Marshal MacMahon "beyond the Meuse."

Everything seems to indicate that the engagements will be renewed to-day, 1st, in the same section of country.

**Count Pallua Silent—Fears and Rumors—Fighting All Day—Metziers and Sedan—The Battles of the 30th and 31st Ult.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

Uncertain and contradictory reports circulate regarding the movements of the armies and the recent battles.

Count Pallua, in the Corps Legislatif, to-day declared he had received no official news from MacMahon or Bazaine, and he had no communication to make to the Chamber.

At the Bourse and in all circles here fears are expressed that the French soldiers have been outnumbered. But despatches received via Belgium represent that MacMahon has been successful, and that Bazaine, having received full supplies of provisions and ammunition, occupies a good position.

It is believed that fighting has been going on all day to-day.

Despatches from Arlon, dated yesterday, say the fortress of Metziers and Sedan will occupy the attention of a large force of Prussians if an attempt is made to besiege them.

The French journals call attention to the fact that, although the Prussians have much to say of the battle of the 31st, when General de Failly was repulsed, they make little mention of that of the 31st, when MacMahon repulsed their left and centre.

At Carignan MacMahon defeated the left wing and centre of the enemy and forced the right wing to retreat.

## PRUSSIAN REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**The Prussians Drawn Into a Trap Wednesday—They Suffer Severe Losses.**

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1870.

The official news is still behind. It is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, in which both sides suffered heavy losses. On Wednesday the Prussians assumed the offensive, but were drawn by Marshal MacMahon under the guns of Sedan, where they suffered terribly before they succeeded in passing the river. Marshal MacMahon moved to Moulon on the morning of Wednesday.

Yesterday the encounters were renewed, probably. MacMahon shut up in Sedan—He is Cut Off from Paris—Bazaine Beaten Before Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The HERALD's special despatch from Brussels, dated at three o'clock this afternoon, says that MacMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. The same correspondent, one hour later, says that

has fought the First Prussian corps, the battle ending in the latter's retreat.

St. Barbe is a small village situated some ten miles northeast of Metz and not far from the railroad to Saarbrück.

**Prussian Cavalry Drawn Into a Trap and Nearly Annihilated.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

At Chaville Bazaine caught Prince Charles in a trap—wrote letters to fall into his hands, saying the troops were starving, and if not relieved must surrender. Prince Charles advanced confidently at the head of his cavalry, and a regiment, dying purposefully before him, drew him into an ambush, and nearly all of the fine corps of cavalry were cut to pieces.

## THE SEGE OF STRASBOURG.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Gallant Resistance to the Prussian Siege—Sorely Pressed, but No Surrender—Plans of the Defenders—Blues for Explosion in Case of Capture.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

A special telegram to the HERALD says that General Urich, commander of the besieged fortress and city of Strasbourg, reports to-day to the government that notwithstanding the terrible force and almost dreadful consequences of the Prussian bombardment, both the town and fortress still hold out with gallantry, spirit and resolution.

Every assault of the enemy is met promptly and with good effect.

The inhabitants, the men of the garrison, everybody inside the ramparts are determined to resist the Germans to the last extremity.

They will fight to even more than the last extreme of regular warfare, for it is alleged that all the inner fortified points, the casemates and the hollowed works have been trained with gunpowder and made ready to be exploded—like to the works at Sebastopol by the Russians during the Crimean war—should the enemy obtain an entrance at any one given point.

In such event the inhabitants and garrison of Strasbourg will, it is thought, retreat immediately by opposite avenues the powder trains being fired almost in the face of the invaders.

It is said here to-day that the old people, women and children of Strasbourg have been enabled to leave the city by means of a subterranean passage in an old cloister recently discovered.

The bishop of Strasbourg is reported to have died yesterday.

## A PRUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Who will be regarded as French Soldiers—Armed Citizens to be Punished.**

CLERMONT EN ANGOISSE, France, Sept. 1, 1870.

The following proclamation was published here to-day:—

Every person taken by the Prussians must, in order to be regarded a prisoner of war, be actually a French soldier, attached demonstrably to some flag in an organized corps of a military character, proved by military insignia, uniform, &c. All others taken having arms in their possession will be tried by drumhead court martial, and, if convicted, condemned to at least ten years' hard labor in German prisons.

## OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Invasion of Baden by French Sharpshooters—Valuable Property Captured.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Prefect of the Department of Bas Rhin announces to the government that on the 31st of August (Wednesday) the sharpshooters, accompanied by a body of custom house officers, crossed the Rhine a few miles below Strasbourg and captured five large boats fastened on the Baden shore. These contained much valuable property.

**A French Army Reported to be in Baden.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

It is reported here that a large French army, under command of General Douay, has entered the territory of Baden.

**Volunteers Invade Baden, Not Douay's Army.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

It proves that it was not the army of General Douay which entered Baden territory, but a large volunteer force.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**The Emperor with Marshal MacMahon.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The French Emperor, attended by Neilton and other eminent surgeons, is now with Marshal MacMahon.

**Rumors in London of Napoleon's Death.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The death of the Emperor Napoleon is rumored this afternoon, but the particulars are so conflicting that the effect at the exchange is not marked.

**An English Physician Summoned to Attend Napoleon.**

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"Dr. Hewitt, of St. George's Hospital, has been summoned to France to attend the Emperor."

## WHEREABOUTS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**The Prince Expected at Maastricht.**

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Prince Imperial is expected at Maastricht from Avesnes.

## BAVARIAN REPORTS.

## Telegrams to the New York Herald.

**Great Rejoicing in Bavaria—King William Congratulated on the Victories—His Response.**

MUNICH, Sept. 2, 1870.

There is intense delight among all classes of people at the prowess exhibited by the Bavarian corps in the German army in the battles near Beaumont. Flags are flying from the public buildings and elsewhere, and the citizens have paraded the streets with bands of music, banners and transparencies. The government authorities were enthusiastically cheered.

Yesterday there was a reunion of the Liberal deputies in the Chambers to respond to a convocation of Notables who were in session in Berlin. King Louis was duly notified.

A congratulatory telegram was sent to King William on the field of battle, as well as to the Berlin meeting. The King, in reply to the felicitations, expressed his joy and thanks for the confidence of Bavaria, and assured the deputies that the combat of the giants would result to the honor of Bavaria and Germany.

## KING WILLIAM REPORTED INSANE.